

A  
BRIEF ACCOUNT  
OF THE  
FLEXIBLE METALLIC BOUGIES,  
FOR THE CURE OF  
STRICTURES IN THE URETHRA,  
AND FOR THE  
EVACUATION OF THE URINARY BLADDER;  
BY W. SMYTH,  
THE INVENTOR AND SOLE PROPRIETOR.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,  
*Extracts of Letters from some of the most eminent  
Medical Practitioners.*

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THE FOURTH EDITION.

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LONDON:

Printed by G. Roberts, King Street, Westminster;

AND SOLD BY J. JOHNSON, N<sup>o</sup> 72, ST. PAULS CHURCH  
YARD; T. BOOSEY, N<sup>o</sup> 4, BROAD STREET, ROYAL  
EXCHANGE; J. BELL, N<sup>o</sup> 148, OXFORD STREET;  
AND BY W. SMYTH, APOTHECARY, N<sup>o</sup> 15, TAVI-  
STOCK STREET, COVENT GARDEN.

1802.



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TO THE  
FACULTY,  
AND THE  
P U B L I C.

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*Si quid novisti rectius istis,  
Candidus imperti; si non, his utere mecum.*

HOR.

---

IT is not my intention, in this place, to enquire into the causes from which Strictures of the Urethra, or suppression of Urine arise, but merely to contribute that mite of Knowledge which I have derived from experience, towards their removal. Upwards of Twenty Years extensive Practice in London, as an Apothecary, &c. &c. hath afforded me many opportunities of seeing Complaints in the

A

Urinary

Urinary Passage: and it was my *own* misfortune some time ago, to be afflicted with a very severe Stricture, attended frequently with a suppression of Urine, for which I could find no relief in the means recommended by my Medical friends. It is said that “necessity is the Mother of Invention,” and to this circumstance alone, perhaps, are we indebted for the Instrument now submitted to your inspection, by the use of which I obtained a speedy and perfect cure.

THE Bougies generally used, since the Practice of Monf. DARAN has been followed, have in difficult cases been found defective: Various attempts have been made, as well by Medical men as others, to remedy that defect; but I have had the good fortune to find in the Mineral Kingdom, those Materials for the Composition of a Bougie, which fully answer the purpose; and I am encouraged to hope that my discovery will be found beneficial to mankind in general, especially as it is allowed by some of the most eminent Practitioners in Town  
and



and Country, to be a great improvement in this branch of the Healing Art,—to whom reference may be had, if required.

AND it also affords me peculiar satisfaction to observe to the community at large, that I have already brought to perfection two kinds of Bougies, formed of this inimitable Composition, which I flatter myself in every respect will be found by comparison, superior to any that are at present in use.—The *first* of these are SOLID, but at the same time they are as flexible as those made of common Plaster, and are possessed of strength and firmness enough, to overcome any obstruction that ought to yield to pressure. They are also of so smooth a surface, that they may be introduced with ease, and so durable, that one case, containing TWELVE solid Bougies of different sizes, with a little care not to bruise them\*, will last a Surgeon in full Practice, for

\* This caution is very necessary to be attended to, as from No. 5 to No. 12 inclusively are made hollow, for the purpose

for many years.—The *second* are HOLLOW, and of sizes similar to the solid ones, furnished with a filet, or wire, of the same Metal, for cases where it is judged proper to let them remain in the Bladder; but in strictures requiring greater force than can be exerted with these Bougies, as they are considerably softer than the Silver Catheter, a temporary Brass, or Iron wire, will give them sufficient strength for their introduction.

THESE Bougies, both *solid* and *hollow*, will take any degree of curvature\* that may be thought necessary by the operator previous to their introduction, without being injured thereby; and purpose of giving them lightness and flexibility, and if bruised they cannot be repaired, but are nevertheless to be considered solid, in opposition to the Hollow Bougies, or Catheters.

\* For the SHAPE of the Male Catheter, and the best mode of introducing it into the Bladder, vide Mr. WARE'S Paper in the MEMOIRS of the Medical Society of London, Vol. II. P. 336.

and as they are not possessed of the irritating quality of the common Bougies, they may be continued in the Passage any length of time without danger of breaking\*, or giving the least pain; this I assert from my own knowledge, having worn one of the larger sizes, in some measure for the sake of the experiment, eight or nine hours at a time. They cannot be affected by the warmth of the parts to which they are applied; nor acted upon by the Stricture, as frequently happens, particularly in the Spasmodic contraction of the Urethra; nor by the Urine, which is always the case, when the Plaster Bougie, or Elastic Gum Catheter is used. They may be had of any size, or degree of flexibility; and when tarnished, they may be re-polished with a piece of shamoy leather and a little whiting. They are of a  
conical

\* The Mass, or Compound of which these Bougies are formed, is nearly equal in tenacity to Silver, consequently there can be no danger of their breaking in the Urethra, where there is very little or no force required..



conical form, and their action is purely mechanical.

For the supply of Surgeons in distant Countries, and for the Surgeons of the Army and Navy, or our distant Colonies, it may be observed, that *these Bougies* are in no way injured by keeping any length of time, or by the changes of temperature in any Climate, a quality which is so eminently advantageous, that whosoever has trusted to the Wax, or other Flexible Bougies in those situations, will not fail to appreciate these Instruments; as the former are universally known to become brittle by keeping, or by the influence of Hot Climates; and are therefore found by every day's experience to be totally useless in the Surgeon's Medicine Chest.

PERHAPS it may not be improper to inform the Public, and in particular the Patient, who is not supposed to be of the Medical profession,  
that



that there are several diseases of the Urethra, arising from different causes, differing in their nature, and requiring a different mode of treatment. In all cases, prudence will direct him to consult a Surgeon; but if he should be so circumstanced as to find it inconvenient to do so, these Bougies being mostly applicable to *Strictures*, the following symptoms consequent upon that Disorder, should be attended to.

WHEN the Urethra is affected by Stricture, there is generally a little running, and a small quantity of matter will be voided before the Urine. There is a frequent desire to make water, which will sometimes come away in a spiral or double stream, or by drops, with considerable pain and straining, and a small degree of tenderness may commonly be found in that part of the Urethra where the Stricture is seated; but the best Criterion is the introduction of the Bougie.

TAKE one of the smaller sizes of the solid Bougies, and draw it between the finger and thumb

thumb to feel whether it be perfectly smooth; if that be the case, then take a little sweet oil and rub it all over, that it may pass the easier. The Patient may either stand, or sit in a chair inclining backwards, or lie in bed with his knees drawn up, which latter position is preferable to any other. He may then take hold of the *Penis*, near the *Glans*, with one hand, and extend it gently, that the *Urethra* may not be wrinkled, and with the other, introduce the round end of the *Bougie*, which should be traced with his finger externally\*, in order to keep it in a right line with the *Urethra*, and it will then meet with no impediment but what is occasioned by the Disease. When it meets with any resistance, the Patient may turn it round gently with his finger and thumb several times

\* The experienced Practitioner need not be told, that in many cases of Stricture, it may be necessary to introduce the fore finger of the left hand, well oiled, into the rectum, in order to facilitate the Passage of the *Bougie* into the Bladder.



times, and as he turns it, press it a little forwards, and continue so to do, until he pass the obstruction, which is all that in this case is necessary. This Bougie should remain some time in the passage, more or less, according to circumstances, and when withdrawn, another of a size larger be introduced, continuing the same operation once or twice a day, and gradually encreasing the Bougie to the size thought proper; but the larger the Bougie, and the longer the Urethra is kept distended, the more likely is the cure to be radical. Sometimes a few drops of blood will follow the use of the Bougie, owing to the pressure of its sides against the spongy substance of the Urethra, that is generally inflamed and full of blood, and the discharge of which gives wonderful relief. By persevering in this manner daily, for about a month or six weeks, with a temperate Regimen, the obstruction will be removed, the inflammation abated, ulcers healed, the running stopped; and I may venture to say from my own knowledge and experience, confirmed by



the observation of other Practitioners, that in every case of *Stricture*, where the *Urethra* has not been previously *injured* by the improper use of the *Caustic*, or other Bougies, *these* will always prove successful. It frequently happens that there are two or three strictures in the *Urethra* at one time, situated at a little distance from each other; but they are all to be treated in the same manner, by passing the Bougie from one obstruction to the other.

WHEN the Patient judges himself to be well, it will be adviseable to desist gradually, wearing the Bougie at first only an hour or two in a day, and then an hour, two or three times a week, after which it may be entirely disused. But if any Gleet still remain, or any Obstruction threaten to return, it will be proper to use the Bougie an hour once or twice a week for some time longer, and occasionally by way of prevention. The Patient should not walk or sleep with it in the passage, nor wear it at any time longer than he can properly attend to it.

AND

AND if the same pliable metal should be found useful in other parts of Surgery, or if these Bougies and Catheters are thought to be capable of further improvement, I shall be happy to receive the directions of any Gentleman who will honour me with his commands.

W. SMYTH.

*Tavistock Street, London,  
1st January, 1799.*

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THESE Bougies, SOLID for the Cure of Strictures in the Urethra, and HOLLOW for the evacuation of the Urinary Bladder, having, on account of their superior smoothness, firmness, and pliability, obtained the approbation of some of the first Medical Characters in the Kingdom; and as W. SMYTH, Apothecary, &c. of *Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, London*, the INVENTOR and SOLE Proprietor, in order to prevent imposition, has confined their *Manufacture* and *Sale* entirely to his own House, they can be had Genuine ONLY as above, marked with his Name,

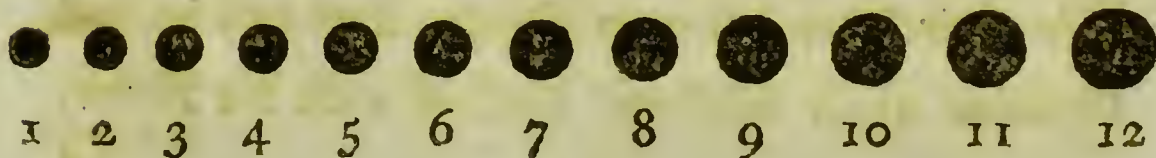


and numbered according to their size, at the following Prices to the Faculty, &c. and a proper allowance made to Dealers,—for ready Money.

### LIST OF PRICES.

|   | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|----|----|
| A Case containing twelve solid Bougies, of different sizes* - - - - -                       | 1 | 11 | 6  |
| A Single Bougie of any size, or degree of flexibility                                       | 0 | 3  | 0  |
| A Case containing two Bougies, of different sizes, one within the other - - - - -           | 0 | 7  | 0  |
| A Case containing three Bougies, of different sizes, one within the other - - - - -         | 0 | 10 | 6  |
| A Case containing four Bougies, of different sizes, one within the other - - - - -          | 0 | 14 | 0  |
| A Case containing six Bougies, of different sizes, with a smaller one within each - - - - - | 2 | 2  | 0  |
| A Hollow Bougie, or Male Catheter, of any size, or degree of flexibility - - - - -          | 0 | 5  | 0  |
| A Case containing two Hollow Bougies, of different sizes, one within the other - - - - -    | 0 | 10 | 6  |
| A Case  |   |    |    |

\* They are Ten Inches in length, and each at the small end, about half the circumference of these Impressions.





£ s. d.

|   |        |
|---|--------|
| A Case containing three Hollow Bougies, of different<br>sizes, one within the other - - - - -       | o 15 6 |
| A Hollow Bougie, with lateral rings, and screw<br>stopper, intended to lie in the Bladder - - -     | o 8 0  |
| A Hollow Bougie, with lateral rings, screw stopper,<br>and stilet - - - - -                         | o 10 6 |
| A Hollow Bougie of any size, with a solid one<br>within it - - - - -                                | o 8 0  |
| A Hollow Bougie of any size, with two Bougies<br>within it - - - - -                                | o 12 0 |
| A Female Catheter of any size, or degree of flex-<br>ibility - - - - -                              | o 5 0  |
| A Case containing two Female Catheters, of different<br>sizes, one within the other - - - - -       | o 10 6 |
| A Case containing three Female Catheters, of<br>different sizes, one within the other - - -         | o 15 6 |
| A Female Catheter, with lateral rings, and a screw<br>stopper, intended to lie in the bladder - - - | o 8 0  |
| A Female Catheter, with lateral rings, a screw<br>stopper, and stilet - - - - -                     | o 10 6 |
| A Flexible Tube, for the introduction of the Caustic<br>Bougie* - - - - -                           | o 5 0  |

A Flexible

\* Mr. JOHN HOWARD, in his "Supplement to Practical Observations on  
"the Natural History and Cure of Lues Venerea, Page 26," having men-  
tioned this Tube or Camula, I think it incumbent on me, to give some  
description

|   | £ | s. | d.       |
|---|---|----|----------|
| A Flexible Tube, for the introduction of the Plaster  |   |    |          |
| Bougie - - - - -                                      | 0 | 3  | 0        |
| A Flexible Tube, for the introduction of the Plaster  |   |    |          |
| Bougie, with a filet* - - - - -                       | 0 | 5  | 0        |
| A Case containing twelve Flexible Tubes, with a       |   |    |          |
| Metallic Bougie within each - - - - -                 | 2 | 14 | 0        |
| A Single Flexible Tube, of any size, with a Metallic  |   |    |          |
| Bougie within it - - - - -                            | 0 | 5  | 0        |
| A Flexible Tube, of any size, for fistulous ulcers in |   |    |          |
| the Urethra - - - - -                                 | 0 | 3  | 0        |
| A Flexible Tube, of any size, for fistulous Ulcers in |   |    |          |
| the Urethra, with a filet - - - - -                   | 0 | 5  | 0        |
|   |   |    | A Bougie |

description of it here, for the satisfaction of those who may be disposed to make use of such an instrument, for the defence of the Urethra.—It is a cylinder of about eight inches long, and may be had of any size, furnished with a filet, in the manner of a Catheter, fitted exactly to the extremity of the Tube, and is so rounded off, as to form a blunt end, which may be passed up to the Stricture with great ease; the filet may then be withdrawn, leaving the Camula behind, through which the Caustic Bougie may be introduced, armed in any way the Operator thinks best.

\* Or for the introduction of the Plaster Bougie, armed with Caustic, in the manner recommended by Mr. WHATELY, in his “Observations on Mr. HOME’s Treatment of Strictures in the Urethra, Page 67.” As this Tube will be elongated by moving backwards and forwards, the wire belonging to it will require sometimes to be drawn between the fingers and thumb to keep it of a proper length. The same observation will hold good with respect to the Tube for the introduction of the Caustic Bougie, and the Catheters.

|  |           |   |    |    |
|--|-----------|---|----|----|
| A Bougie of any size, with a Catheter within it    | -         | £ | s. | d. |
|  |           | 0 | 8  | 0  |
| A Catheter of any size, with a Bougie within it    | -         | 0 | 8  | 0  |
| A Tube of any size, for the Elastic Gum Bottle     | -         | 0 | 3  | 0  |
| A Syringe, with a Flexible Tube for throwing Oil,  |           |   |    |    |
| &c. into the Bladder                               | - - - - - | 0 | 5  | 0  |
| A Flexible Tube of any size, for throwing Oil, &c. |           |   |    |    |
| into the Rectum                                    | - - - - - | 0 | 3  | 0  |
| A Flexible Bougie of any size, for the Rectum      |           | 0 | 5  | 0  |
| A Probe for Gunshot wounds, according to its size, |           |   |    |    |
| from one Shilling to                               | - - - - - | 0 | 5  | 0  |
| A Paper Bougie Case, according to its size, empty, |           |   |    |    |
| from one Shilling to                               | - - - - - | 0 | 2  | 0  |
| A Deal Packing Case, for Country Orders, accord-   |           |   |    |    |
| ing to its size, from one Shilling to              | - - - - - | 0 | 2  | 0  |

### OBSERVATIONS.

GENTLEMEN in the Country are requested to give their Orders in the Words of the List of Prices; and when dispatch is necessary, to send them direct to the Proprietor himself, as they will then be executed without delay, and prevent the mistakes and disappointment sometimes occasioned



occasioned by their passing through different hands: and those who have not a correspondent in London to refer to for payment, are respectfully informed, that if a Bank Note is inclosed, the difference will be returned to them with the Bougies. Surgeons in the Army, Navy, Hospitals, &c. may complete their sets, by only sending for the particular numbers that are wanted.—The Hollow Bougies, or Catheters, are made to the exact dimensions of the *solid* ones, and may be had according to their numbers.

Mr. SMYTH is sorry to be under the necessity of informing GENTLEMEN, that when he applies the Bougie for them, or answers Letters of consultation (which must be post paid) he expects a gratuity adequate to his time and trouble.

AT Home in the *Morning*, from Ten to Twelve;—and in the *Afternoon*, from Four to Six o'Clock.

EXTRACTS.

## EXTRACTS.

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FROM the numerous *unsolicited* expressions of approbation Mr. SMYTH has received, it may not be improper to take the following *Extracts*, which alone are sufficient to stamp a value on the Invention.

EXTRACT of a Letter from JOHN BIRCH, Esq. Surgeon to St. Thomas's Hospital, and Surgeon Extraordinary to the PRINCE of WALES, to the Inventor and Proprietor of the Flexible Metallic Bougies.

“ I HAVE made use of the Metallic Bougies  
 “ you favoured me with, on several occasions,  
 “ and am so well pleased with the Invention,  
 “ that I have no hesitation in saying I think  
 “ they will be highly useful in many Cases of  
 “ Stricture. No single remedy is applicable to  
 “ all occasions, and by the *present fashionable*  
 “ *experimental*

“ *experimental practice*, there will, I apprehend  
 “ be many Cafes to which no relief can be  
 “ given.

“ I WISH you all the fuccels your Ingenuity  
 “ deferves, and recommend you to be cautious  
 “ in what manner you advertife them, left a  
 “ valuable Difcovery fhould meet the contempt  
 “ of empirical impositions.”

*Spring Gardens, London, 1799.*

EXTRACT from the Medical and Phyfical  
 Journal, Vol. II. P. 85.

“ GOOD BOUGIES and CATHETERS have long  
 “ been a defideratum, in the treatment of ftric-  
 “ tures in the Urethra, and for evacuating the  
 “ Urinary Bladder.

“ W. SMYTH, of Taviftock Street, Covent  
 “ Garden, has lately difcovered a Metallic Com-  
 “ pofition, which unites the flexible property  
 “ of Lead to the white luftre of Silver. From  
 “ this excellent compofition, Mr. SMYTH manu-  
 “ factures his *Metallic Bougies, folid and hollow,*  
 “ as



“ as well as his flexible Metallic Catheters, for  
 “ males and females. He recommends them  
 “ with a degree of modesty deserving much  
 “ praise, for the Cure of Strictures only; while  
 “ he very properly remarks, that a *temperate*  
 “ *regimen* ought to be observed during their use.”

EXTRACT of a Letter from ANTH. CARLISLE,  
 Esq. Surgeon to the Westminster Hospital; to  
 the Editors of the Medical and Physical Journal  
 on the use of Bougies, Vol. III. P. 291.

“ THE Bougies made of Plaster, spread on  
 “ linen, and rolled up, have not the absorbing  
 “ property of the two former (Leather and  
 “ Catgut) and the Wax, &c. soon becomes so  
 “ soft by the heat of the body as to render them  
 “ incapable of a due degree of resistance. Mr.  
 “ SMYTH, Chemist, &c. of Tavistock Street,  
 “ Covent Garden, has lately contrived a com-  
 “ pound metal, out of which he makes Bougies  
 “ of all forms and sizes; the degree of flexi-  
 “ bility of the Metal, and the polish it bears,  
 “ are

“ are admirable qualities for the manufacture of  
 “ Bougies. Where mechanical force is pre-  
 “ ferred, or the dilatation of a Stricture by a  
 “ conical Bougie, or where the passage is so  
 “ narrow as not to admit any other substance  
 “ from the comparative want of resistance, these  
 “ Metallic Bougies are, in my estimation, de-  
 “ cidedly the best. They are also well adapted  
 “ for examining the Passage to ascertain the  
 “ seat, &c. of Stricture. For clearing the  
 “ Canal previously to the introduction of a  
 “ Caustic Bougie, and for dilating the opening  
 “ after a certain degree of ulceration has been  
 “ excited by Caustic, these Instruments will be  
 “ found preferable to most others.”

*Soho Square, London, 1800.*

EXTRACT from the Medical and Chirurgical  
 Review, Vol. VII. P. 96.

“ WE mentioned, in a cursory way, a short  
 “ time ago, the Invention of Flexible Metallic  
 “ Bougies and Catheters, by Mr. SMYTH,  
 “ Apothecary,

“ Apothecary, of Tavistock Street. Having  
 “ since had an opportunity of examining them,  
 “ and of witnessing their application, we are  
 “ enabled to speak more decidedly of their  
 “ merits. They appear to be equally flexible  
 “ with the common Plaster Bougie, without  
 “ the inconvenience of being readily broken,  
 “ or yielding too much, from the heat of the  
 “ parts to which they are applied. At the same  
 “ time, they possess sufficient firmness for any  
 “ degree of force, which it can be proper to  
 “ make use of, in overcoming an obstruction  
 “ mechanically; and they are readily susceptible  
 “ of a very high polish. When these properties  
 “ are considered, together with their durability,  
 “ as with moderate care they may last for many  
 “ years, we have no doubt they will be con-  
 “ sidered as an important and valuable discovery.”

EXTRACT of a Letter from WILLIAM CHAM-  
 BERLAINE, Esq. Surgeon, (formerly of Jamaica)  
 to the Inventor and Proprietor of the Flexible  
 Metallic Bougies.

“ I HAVE



“ I HAVE great pleasure in stating to you  
 “ that I have found your Flexible Metallic  
 “ Bougies answer my purpose in several cases  
 “ of Stricture, where a common Bougie was of  
 “ no avail. I shall beg leave to mention one  
 “ case in particular, as I enjoyed much gratifi-  
 “ cation from the success attending a single  
 “ application.

“ HERE Mr. C. relates a Case of Stricture,  
 “ attended with suppression of Urine, where he  
 “ could not pass a common Bougie into the  
 “ Bladder, but introduced with ease, a Metallic  
 “ Bougie bent into the shape of a Catheter,  
 “ which in a few minutes produced the desired  
 “ effect. A Physician (Dr. Marshall) who was  
 “ called in upon the occasion, expressed much  
 “ satisfaction at his rejection of the Caustic  
 “ Bougie, (which had been recommended by a  
 “ young Practitioner as the only means of  
 “ relief) and the adoption of one whose applica-  
 “ tion is not attended with any danger, and  
 “ but very little pain to the Patient.” He then  
 concludes

concludes with saying, “ I would recommend  
 “ it to you, for the sake of humanity, to use  
 “ your best endeavours to make the FLEXIBLE  
 “ METALLIC BOUGIES known in the WEST  
 “ INDIES, where *Urethral Obstructions* are very  
 “ common among the NEGROES. The unfitness  
 “ of the common Bougies (from their being  
 “ softened by the heat of the climate) and the  
 “ *durability* of the FLEXIBLE METALLIC  
 “ BOUGIES, (which may be used a thousand  
 “ times without being injured) would make  
 “ them a valuable acquisition to Gentlemen of  
 “ the Profession, and particularly on the Plan-  
 “ tations.”

*Aylesbury Street, Clerkenwell, 1800.*

EXTRACT of a Letter from JOHN MORGAN,  
 Esq. one of the Surgeons to the Ipswich  
 Public Dispensary, to the Inventor and Pro-  
 prietor of the Flexible Metallic Bougies.

“ I AM much obliged to you for the cor-  
 “ rectness with which you executed the Orders  
 “ from

“ from the Ipswich Public Dispensary, and the  
 “ Suffolk Society of Surgeons. Your Flexible  
 “ Metallic Bougies were much commended,  
 “ and I wish you all the success your Invention  
 “ deserves.”

*Ipswich*, 1801.

EXTRACT of a Letter from W. BLAIR, Esq.  
 Surgeon of the Lock Hospital, to the Editors  
 of the London Medical Review and Magazine,  
 Vol. IV. P. 209.

Mr. BLAIR, in his reflections on the use of  
 Caustic Substances, and Metallic Bougies in  
 Strictures of the *Urethra*, after speaking of the  
 “ mild and happy effects that have often  
 “ ensued from the use of the Caustic, when  
 “ the common means had proved useless; and  
 “ that permanent benefit has been received from  
 “ it in two or three weeks, although the Plaster  
 “ Bougie had been previously employed, even  
 “ for years together, without making any pro-  
 “ gress towards a Cure.” He adds, “ After  
 “ all,



“ all, however, it must be granted by the  
 “ warmest advocates for this treatment, that  
 “ *where the Bougie is capable of dilating the*  
 “ *Urethra to its natural size, it is to be preferred,*  
 “ *as more simple and less alarming; in general*  
 “ *too, the latter is not so painful in its application*  
 “ *as the Caustic;*” admitting at once the supe-  
 riority of the *Flexible Metallic Bougies*, as *they*  
 are capable in a few weeks of dilating the Urethra  
 to its natural size, attended with very little pain  
 in the application, and certainly *no* danger, which  
 cannot with truth be said of the Caustic Bougie  
 in the hands of the most expert and experienced  
 Surgeon.

EXTRACT from Mr. WILKINSON'S Treatise  
 on Gonorrhæa, P. 143.

“ Mr. SMYTH, a Practitioner, in Tavistock  
 “ Street, has revived, with considerable im-  
 “ provement, the Metallic Sounds and Catheter;  
 “ these are very flexible, and easily accom-  
 “ modate themselves to the curvature of the  
 “ Urethra.

“ Urethra. In cases where the resistance shall  
“ be so great as to render the introduction of  
“ a cat-gut Bougie extremely difficult, these  
“ may with advantage be employed.”

*Soho Square, London, 1801.*

EXTRACT from MOTHERBY'S Medical Dictionary, Fifth Edition, P. 164.

“ Mr. SMYTH, Apothecary, of Tavistock  
“ Street, has discovered a Metallic composition,  
“ of which he forms *Bougies* which are allowed  
“ to possess properties that these Instruments  
“ have long wanted, in order to make them  
“ complete and efficacious in Practice. *Bougies*  
“ formed of this Metallic Substance, are flexible,  
“ have a highly polished surface, of a silver hue,  
“ and possess a sufficient degree of firmness for  
“ any force requisite for the passing them in  
“ cures of the Urethra. Indeed the short time  
“ which they have been employed, has con-  
“ vinced Practitioners that they exceed any  
“ *Bougies* which have yet been invented, and  
“ are

“ are capable of succeeding in all cases where the  
“ use of such an Instrument becomes necessary.  
“ They are made either Solid or Hollow, and  
“ answer extremely well as Catheters, as they  
“ not only pass into the bladder with ease,  
“ but may also be suffered to continue there  
“ for any convenient space of time, and hence  
“ become productive of most essential benefit.  
“ Catheters (Female) are also made of the same  
“ composition.”



Mr. SMYTH, for the accommodation of the  
Faculty, &c. keeps an assortment of all kinds  
of Bougies and Catheters by him.



The first of these is the fact that the  
government has been unable to  
bring the war to a successful  
conclusion. The second is the  
fact that the government has  
been unable to bring the  
war to a successful conclusion.  
The third is the fact that the  
government has been unable to  
bring the war to a successful  
conclusion. The fourth is the  
fact that the government has  
been unable to bring the war  
to a successful conclusion.

The fifth is the fact that the  
government has been unable to  
bring the war to a successful  
conclusion. The sixth is the  
fact that the government has  
been unable to bring the war  
to a successful conclusion.